

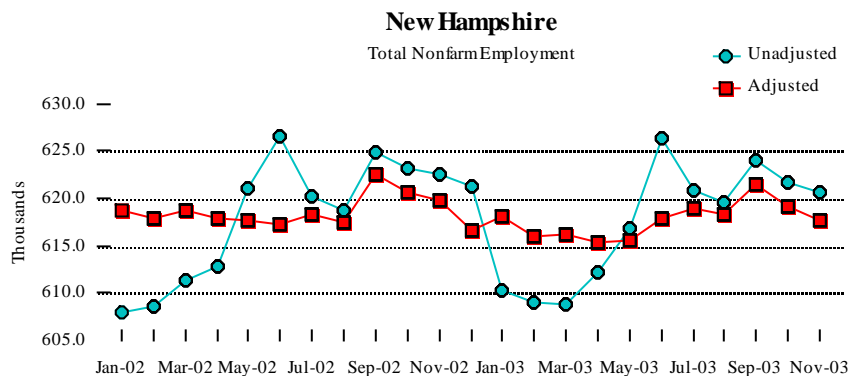
MONTHLY ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT DATA
New Hampshire, November 2003
B G McKay

NOTE: The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) says, “For purposes of analysis, the BLS has further aggregated NAICS sectors into groupings called ‘Supersectors’. The Current Employment Statistics (CES) program will publish data for these supersectors as well as sectors and detailed industries. Also, the aggregations to Goods-Producing and Service-Providing industries will be retained. The CES program will continue to classify all publicly owned establishments in government.”

For more information on the CES conversion to NAICS, see our web site,
<http://www.nhes.state.nh.us/elmi/pdfzip/econanalys/articles/2002/NAICS.pdf>.

Seasonally Adjusted: New Hampshire’s total nonfarm employment declined by 1,600 jobs according to seasonally adjusted estimates for November. All seasonally adjusted published supersectors posted reductions. Trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) led the supersectors in this category with a 900-job loss. Government came in a close second with an 800-job drop. Employment in construction (supersector 20) fell by 400 jobs, followed by a 300-job cut back in manufacturing (supersector 30), and rounded out when leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) trimmed its ranks by 100 jobs.

Unadjusted: November estimates in this realm showed New Hampshire employment fell by 1,000 jobs from the October level.



Seasonal activity played a large role in this decline, as employment in leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) decreased by 3,000 jobs. Construction (supersector 20) also saw its season draw down with its 800-job reduction.

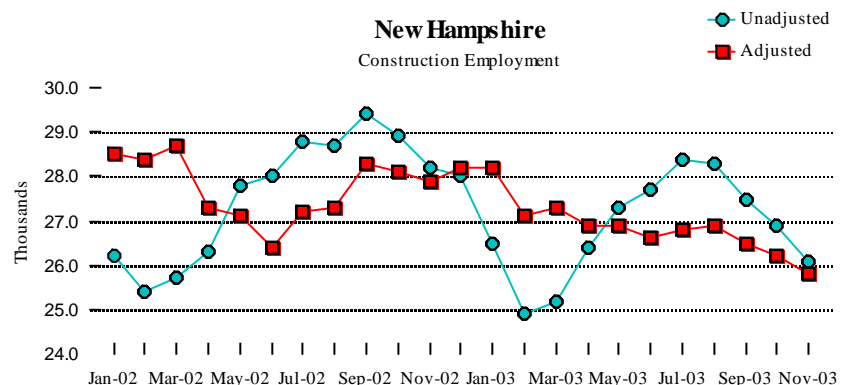
Professional and business services (supersector 60) reduced its rolls by 100 jobs. This reduction could not be directly attributed to seasonal events.

At the supersector level, natural resources and mining (supersector 10), manufacturing (supersector 30), and information (supersector 50) held their respective employment totals at the previous month’s level.

On the positive side of the ledger, trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) found it necessary to expand its work force by 1,700 jobs in November. Educational and health services (supersector 65) added 800 jobs. Financial activities (supersector 55) brought 200 additional workers on board in November. To wrap up the increases for November, other services (supersector 80) and government (supersector 90) each employed 100 more workers.

CONSTRUCTION

November’s employment level in construction (supersector 20) dropped by 800 jobs according to the unadjusted estimates. Specialty Trade contractors (subsector 238) supplied 300 jobs to the downward movement.



The sample indicated that construction of buildings (subsector 236) and heavy and civil engineering construction (subsector 237) also contributed to the overall decline.

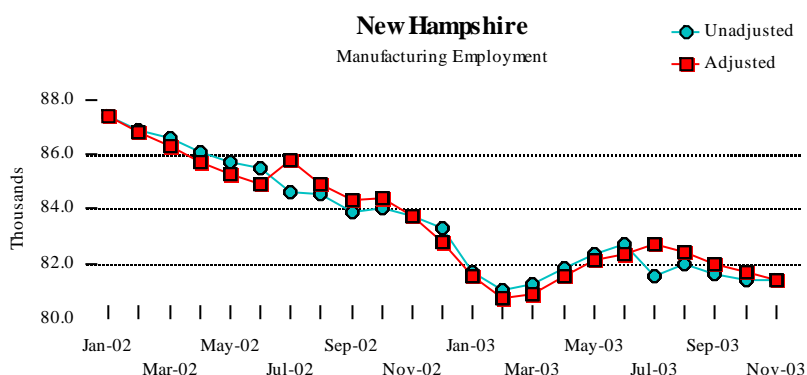
MANUFACTURING

Overall, manufacturing's (supersector 30) stability in November can be credited to a 100-job increase in durable goods manufacturing, which was offset by a 100-job decrease in nondurable goods manufacturing.

Of the published industries within durable goods manufacturing, computer and electronic product manufacturing (subsector 334) added 100 job to the rolls. Specifically, those jobs could be found in semiconductor and other electronic component manufacturing (industry group 3344).

Transportation equipment (subsector 336), the only other published durable goods manufacturing industry to show movement in November's estimates, dropped 100 jobs from its rolls.

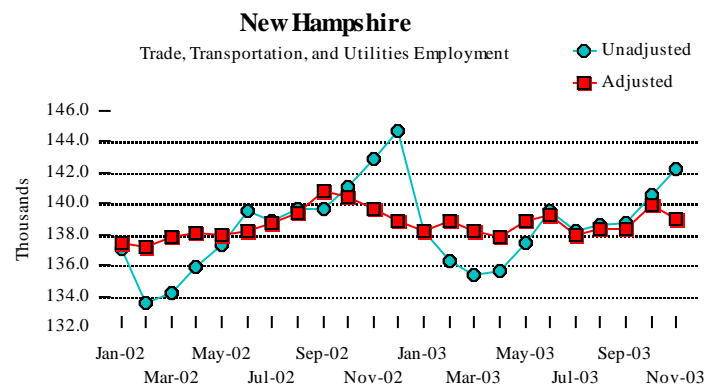
The minor 100-job decline in the nondurable goods manufacturing was dispersed widely across the subdivision, as both published industry groups, food manufacturing, and beverage and tobacco product manufacturing (a combination of NAICS subsectors 311 and 312) and paper manufacturing (subsector 322) showed no change in employment totals for the month of November.



TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, AND UTILITIES

Supersector 40, trade, transportation, and utilities, was the brightest spot in November for New Hampshire job gains. Employment in this supersector increased by 1,700 jobs overall as the state approached another holiday shopping season.

Wholesale trade chipped in 100 jobs to that total, but the increase was not reflected in the totals for the two published industry groups. Merchant wholesalers (subsector 423) and wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers (subsector 425) maintained employment at the October level.



Anticipation of the upcoming holiday shopping season permeated the spectrum of retail trade, as the sector augmented its ranks by 1,800 jobs. November's published estimates showed that clothing, accessories, and general merchandise stores (subsectors 448 and 452 combined) fortified its force with 2,000 additional jobs. Department stores (subsector 452) accounted for 1,300 of those added jobs.

In other areas of retail trade, food and beverage stores (subsector 445) added 200 workers. Health and personal care stores (subsector 446) and

electronic shopping and mail-order houses (industry group 4541) each expanded its payrolls by 100 jobs.

Transportation, warehousing, and utilities diminished its work force by 200 jobs according to November's preliminary estimates. Published estimates showed that transportation and warehousing (sectors 48-49) was the area that incurred the job loss, as the employment level in utilities (sector 22) remained unchanged from the previous month. The sample

indicated that both transportation industries and warehousing activities experienced a job reduction, with transportation being a slightly larger contributor to the decline.

INFORMATION

Although information (supersector 50) had no overall change in total employment for November, newspaper, periodicals, book and directory publishers (subsector 511) brought 100 more workers on board during the month.

FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

The 200-job increase in financial activities (supersector 55) could be found in the finance and insurance (sector 52) area. Insurance carriers (industry group 5241) accounted for one-half of the increase in this supersector.

November was a stable month in terms of the number of jobs in real estate and rental and leasing (sector 53). The estimate showed no change.

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES

The work force in professional and business services (supersector 60) contracted by 100 jobs overall during November.

Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (sector 56) fell by 100 jobs at the sector level, but employment services (industry group 5613) increased its staff by 100 positions.

Professional, scientific, and technical services (sector 54) and management of companies (sector 55) kept employment totals at the previous month's number.

EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES

Preliminary November estimates for education and health services (supersector 65) showed that employment in this area increased by 800 jobs.

Educational services (sector 61) accounted for 100 of those 800 jobs. Within the sector, colleges, universities, and professional schools (industry group 6113) expanded their ranks by 200 jobs. That 200-job gain was offset by staff reductions in elementary and secondary schools (industry group 6111) staffs, according to the sample.

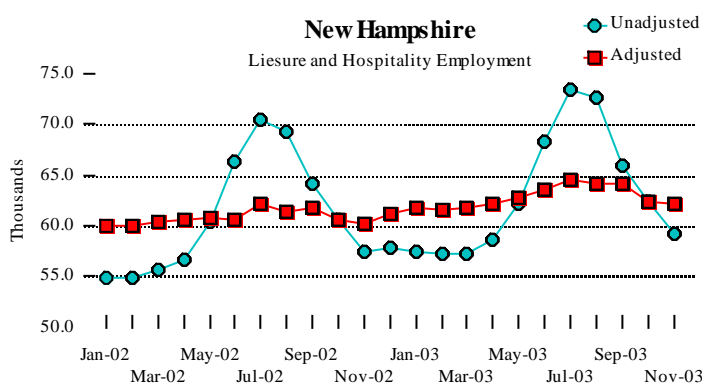
Health care and social assistance (sector 62) grew by 700 jobs in November's unadjusted estimates. Ambulatory health care services (subsector 621) employment contracted by 200 jobs, which was mitigated by a 100-job increase in hospitals (subsector 622).

From the sample, firms providing social assistance (subsector 624) supplied the stimulus for much of the upward movement in November's employment trend line.

LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY

Historically, November represents the last part of the floor in a valley between peak seasons for the travel and tourism seasons. Summer activities have concluded, and ski resorts and other winter activities have not commenced their full operation for the season. The 3,000-job reduction in leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) is the result of the supersector being in the valley.

Arts, entertainment, and recreation (sector 71) cut back its work force by 1,100 jobs. Of those 1,100 jobs lost, amusement, gambling, and recreation industries (subsector 713) accounted for 900.



The November “off season” dictated that accommodation and food services (sector 72) trim its work force by 1,900 jobs. Accommodations (subsector 721) absorbed 1,200 of the 1,900 lost jobs, and food services and drinking places (subsector 722) dropped 700 jobs.

Rounded totals showed that full-service restaurants (industry group 7221) and limited-service eating places (industry group 7222) each pared 400 jobs from their crew strength.

OTHER SERVICES

Supersector 80, other services, expanded its labor pool by 100 jobs during November. No one industry in this supersector stood out as being the primary contributor to the overall upward movement of the employment trend line.

GOVERNMENT

Total government employment increased by 100 jobs in November’s estimates.

Local government with its 500-job increase provided the major force behind the employment expansion. Educational services in local government supplied 300 of those jobs, while employment in other local governmental services grew by 200 jobs.

Federal government employment numbers held constant in over-the-month activity.

Employment in total state government declined by 400 jobs. Estimates showed that employment for the university system expanded 300 jobs in the November data. The sample indicated that the primary force behind the reduction in state government employment was the state recreation division continued to cut back operations in November.

